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MISSOURI NEWS.

Biocycle races at Maryville are de-tracting very much from the interest manifested in horse speed.

The Concordia creamery paid \$1,000 last month for milk, handling 277,000 pounds of the fluid.

Rev. T. J. Ferrill, a well-known Methodist minister, is now running a grocery store at Louisiana.

It is expected the electric railway between Oathage and Oarville, will be completed by October 9.

Clinton gave the Memphis station agent \$4,000 more in the way of patronage this year than it did last.

A Stannbery man found a pocket book containing \$50,000, and promptly returned it to the owner.

Thomas Giles, of Bismarck, is the oldest man in St. Francois county, having passed his ninety-sixth mile post.

The Jasper county court house, just completed and accepted by the county court, is to be dedicated October 5.

Samuel Flanigan was shot in the face and body by Joe Knox, of Caladonia, while attempting to rob the store of Chas. Carr.

The finest flock of Shropshire sheep in the United States has been brought by R. J. Hughes from Michigan to Caldwell county.

Thomas F. Messick, a deacon in the Christian church at Liberty, is charged with a shortage of \$4,000 belonging to the church funds.

The annual "Bine and Gray" reunion will take place at Glendale Park, near Savannah, on the 3rd of September, continuing three days.

Mrs. M. G. Nelson, who for sixty-five years had resided in Missouri, died on Friday in St. Louis. She left several sons, who are prominent business men.

George M. Pemberton, of Monticau county, has an eight dollar bill issued by the state of South Carolina, November, 1776, redeemable in either gold or silver.

W. T. Ogilvie, of Eolia, Pike county, has brought suit against the St. Louis and Hannibal railroad for \$10,000 damages for injuries received in the wreck on that road near Silcox.

The commemoration of the battle of Lexington will be held at that place September 21. Many may yet live to remember the surrender of the gallant Mulligan to General Sterling Price.

The month of July gave an average rainfall for Missouri of 8.89, or 155.889 gallons per acre. If all the rain that fell in the state ran into a lake eight miles wide and fourteen miles long it would fill it to a depth of about 380 feet.

The remains of Rev. Moses U. Payne, a veteran Southern Methodist, who was known throughout Missouri for his liberality to the church, have been taken to Rochester for interment. He was eighty-seven years of age, and possessed of great wealth.

The Liberty Commercial Club accepts the proposition of L. B. Ely, special agent of William Jewell College, that if the citizens of Liberty would subscribe \$3,500, the erection of academic and gymnasium buildings on the college campus would begin at once and \$30,000 be expended.

The University is now buying in Europe a considerable collection for the museum of classical archaeology. This will be a new and attractive addition. In the medical department two laboratories have been furnished at an expense of several thousands of dollars, one for physiology, under Dr. Conaway, and one for bacteriology, under Dr. Graham. Excellent rooms have been reserved for these laboratories in the biology building. Four of the best rooms on the first floor of the new academic hall have been assigned to Dr. Moss and Dr. McAlester. The old medical building will be used entirely for anatomy. A thousand dollars have been spent recently for medical books and journals; and, in fact, more money has been used for this department this summer than has been given it before in the last twenty years.

Attorney General Walker has prepared the pleading in a suit to be brought immediately by the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners against the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, to enforce an order made by them some time ago to do away with the arbitrary charge of 25 cents for passenger, and from \$5 to 10 per car for freight for transportation over the bridge across the Missouri river at Booneville. The suit will be brought in the circuit court at Booneville, and will come up for hearing in October. The Booneville bridge is the only railroad bridge in the state which collects an arbitrary rate for transportation, and this suit will test the authority of the railroad commissioners to order reductions to the statutory requirements. If the order is enforced the earnings of the railroad company will be reduced about \$100,000 annually.

MISSOURI NEWS.

Fred Wilcox, while bathing in the river near Amazonia, a few days since, was drowned.

Miss Florence Patton of Mexico goes to Japan as a missionary for the Presbyterian church.

The Sodalia Gas Company is asking for a thirty-year renewal of its franchise at \$1.75 rate per thousand.

Trenton, too, will join the procession of enterprising cities that boast the possession of a Masonic temple.

Riley Brassfield, an esteemed and distinguished citizen of Livingston county, died, aged eighty-three years.

Lamar authorities talk of compromising Mrs. Schopf's \$15,000 damage suit against the city by the payment of \$2,000.

W. G. Julian, of Clinton, has paid out \$246,852 for eggs, poultry and expenses of handling them since February 1.

The motion for a new trial in the Taylor case was overruled and the two brothers were sentenced to hang October 4th.

Gov. Stone appointed R. W. Selvidge county commissioner of public schools for Johnson county, vice J. C. Ryan, resigned.

Ed Wigle is to pay \$150 for the use of the Grundy county poor farm for the next year, and will receive \$1.50 a week for each pauper kept there.

Hagen's opera house at Lexington, with a seating capacity of 800, was sold at sheriff's sale for \$1,000. Mr. Quinn, the present manager, was the purchaser.

Some persons are sinking a shaft in the eastern part of Carroll county for the purpose of finding gold, it having been seen in the vicinity in small quantities.

L. E. Marr, cashier of the bank at Mansfield, was bound over in the sum of \$500 for sending a postal card asking a debtor to pay up.

Miss Della Beckner, of Chillicothe, attempted to rescue some kittens which had gotten near a horse's heels and was kicked in the head, receiving a gash of three inches.

Hon. R. P. Bland has also appointed Gov. W. J. Stone and Lon. V. Stephens as delegates to the national conference of free silver democrats to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 14th inst.

The cannery factory at Odessa, which cost \$5,000 when built, was sold under a deed of trust by the sheriff for \$1,500 the other day. It is to be put in active operation at once by a stock company.

Gov. Stone appointed Nicholas H. Gentry, a member of the state board of agriculture for the seventh congressional district, vice Wallace Estill, who declined to serve.

The appointment is for a term of three years from July 20, 1895. Mr. Estill could not accept the appointment on account of business affairs and sickness in his family.

Helen C. Stewart was appointed sheriff of Greene county by the county court, to succeed her husband, Dan P. Stewart, who died three weeks ago. She will hold the place until September 10, when a special election will have to be held to fill the vacancy. The indications are that she will be the republican nominee for the place, which insures her election at the polls. The appointment was made only after a hard fight, lasting several days. The presiding judge, in order to put off the appointment, adjourned court, but the other two judges overruled the adjournment order, and appointed Mrs. Stewart, who, so far as is known, is the first woman sheriff in the United States. Mrs. Stewart is a woman about 45 years old and has a large family.

About two weeks ago thousands of dead fish were seen floating down the Missouri river. Later the same phenomena was witnessed in the Meramec river. Speaking of the matter Colonel John T. Crisp, chairman of the state fish commission, said: "The dead fish were all carp and they were probably killed by the pure water of the Missouri streams and attacks from game fish. I have not heard of a single bass, croppie, jack salmon, channel cat or any of the finer species of fish being found among the thousands of dead carp. This shows that the fish were not killed by poison or explosives, as some suppose. The carp is a carrion fish and cannot live in the pure water of the Missouri streams. Three other explanations have been offered. One is that the small streams were unusually high at that time and the fish were washed out into the Missouri river and the change of water killed them. Many people on the Meramec believe that the heavy electric storms prevalent at the time caused the destruction of the fish, but they do not explain why every species of fish known to be abundant in the river escaped. Colonel Crisp's views will probably be generally accepted. It will probably be some time before the fish commission again undertake to stock the small streams of the state with carp."

GENERAL NEWS.

Kentucky was the largest whisky producer last year.

The agricultural department, in a bulletin, states that the total exports of 1894 were \$889,843,000, against \$847,000,000 for 1893.

Chief Weather Prophet Moore has given it out that all the subweather prophets must stand an examination in morals to hold on to their jobs.

Dabney Marshall, member of the Mississippi legislature, and two of his friends were sentenced to the penitentiary for life for the murder of R. T. Dinkins.

Ex-State Treasurer W. W. Taylor, of South Dakota, who stole \$254,000 from the state, was given the limit of the law, five years at hard labor in the Sioux Falls penitentiary.

General John D. Imboden, one of the most noted characters in the state died at his home at Damascus, Va., at the age of about 75 years.

During the late civil war he was a brigadier general in the confederate army, and took part in nearly all the engagements in the valley of Virginia in the campaign of 1864. He was at the battle of Gettysburg, and was intrusted with the army on its retreat across the swollen river at Williamsport. He was a man of bright intellect and wonderful information, and contributed to the magazines on war topics. Since the war he has done much by his pen to attract capital to Southwest Virginia, and the developments there are largely due to his influence.

The negroes of Marshall county, Mississippi, are wrought up over a strange doctrine of sacrifice that is being preached by Charles Summey assisted by two women. The three appeared in Marshall county two weeks ago, and have since been preaching their peculiar faith. A number of negroes became converted, afterward being baptized with an oil called the oil of gladness. Several of the negroes so baptized complained of severe headache and seemed to be insane. They were carried home. On Sunday night, entirely nude, they danced in front of a negro Methodist church. They were arrested, but seeming to become sane, were released and went home.

About two o'clock the community was aroused by an alarm of fire. Flames leaped from the house of David Herald, one of Summey's converts. Before assistance could reach the place the house was consumed. The crazed man and his wife threw their effects into the flames, even their wagon being pulled into the fire, and they were making an effort to drive a pair of oxen into the burning pile when neighbors rescued them. Herald and his wife begged to be allowed to perish in the flames, as they said God had ordered them to die that way. They were bound and lodged in jail.

The negroes insist that these people were driven insane by the oil poured on their heads by Summey, who, they declare, is a Voodoo, and they point to the fact that several other negroes who also received baptism have gone mad. Affidavits were made against Summey and his assistants, but officers found that the Voodoo preacher had received warning and had left the country.

After the English house of commons assembled the members were summoned to the house of lords with the usual formalities, and the queen's speech was read by the Lord Chancellor Baron Halsbury. It was as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen: The communications which I receive from foreign governments assure me of the continuance of their good will. I am happy to say that no international complications have arisen in any quarter calculated to endanger the peace of Europe. The war between China and Japan, which was in progress at the opening of the last session, has been brought to a conclusion by a peace which I trust will endure. I have observed strict neutrality during the war and have taken no action in respect thereto except as appeared to me likely to be favorable to a termination of hostilities. I deeply regret to say that the most atrocious outrages upon a body of English missionaries are reported from the Province of Fu Kien, in China. In reply to earnest representations addressed to the Chinese government by my direction, measures, which I trust may prove effective, are being taken for the punishment of the murderers and all persons in any degree responsible for these crimes. Internal troubles which have broken out in the Armenian districts of Asiatic Turkey have been attended with horrors which have moved to indignation the Christian nations of Europe, and many people and the president of the French republic, acting together, have suggested to the government of the sultan reforms which, in their opinion, are necessary to prevent a recurrence of constant disorder. These proposals are now being considered by the sultan, and I am anxiously awaiting his decision.

The speech concludes with a reference to the incorporation of Buchanan into Cape Colony.

The speech to the house of commons merely says that the estimates for the service of the year, which were not voted at the last session, will be laid before them. The second portion of the speech says:

My Lords and Gentlemen: At this season

of the year it will probably be found more convenient to defer to another session the consideration of any important legislative measures, except those which are necessary to provide for the administrative charges of the year.

The discussion by the congress of Antarctic exploration was even more interesting than the latest news about the North Pole. The most positive information yet made public about the discovery of a great South Polar continent was presented by the Norwegian Borchgrevink, who is said to be the only man who has set foot on this new land. He sailed south of Possession Island in a small steamer, and in 74 degrees latitude sighted a new promontory, which he named Cape Oscar. He then treated a little of the north pole.

He probably was the first human being to go ashore in this region. The landing place was a sort of peninsula which formed a complete breakwater for the inner bay. Immense swarms of penguins were on the promontory. The party, after landing, collected specimens of the rock, and also found some signs of vegetation. Throughout the whole voyage the party had a comparatively high temperature, the minimum within the Antarctic circle being 25 degrees, and the maximum 46 degrees, while all through the ice pack it remained at 28 degrees. The observations of the Sir James Ross expedition showed a lower temperature in the vicinity of Victoria Land and the questions arose whether or not during the last fifty-four years the temperature of the south polar continent had risen and vegetation had been developed. It was evident that an extensive north going warm current existed and broke up the ice fields within the Antarctic circle. The barometer when at 29 degrees, and even when as low as 28 degrees, indicated calm weather.

The specimens of rock which the explorer had brought from Cape Adair held out the expectation that minerals of economic value might be found on the new continent, although perhaps it would be rather premature to float a mining company for these regions. The important point according to his judgement, was that a ship could winter safely at Cape Adair. He is ready to become the leader of a party to remain throughout the winter at Cape Adair. With the aid of dogs and sledges, he believes it possible to work to the south magnetic pole. His view was that the continent extended over an area of 8,000,000 square miles, or was twice the size of Europe, and he would expect to find many specimens of animal life hitherto unknown in the southern hemisphere.

It is reported that as the result of the discussions of the congress a plan already is preparing for sending a three-fold expedition to the Antarctic regions, which would attempt to reach the pole from three directions.

State Auditor J. M. Seibert gives out the following statement, which shows the aggregate value of the taxable property in the State of Missouri for the taxes of 1895 in each of the several counties, and includes the value of real and personal property, as assessed by the county assessors and equalized by the state board of equalization:

County Amount

Adair... 5,315,692.19

Andrew... 8,304,449.91

Atchison... 7,418,627.28

Audrain... 1,250,241.14

Barry... 2,132,107.01

Benton... 5,663,012.32

Bettendorf... 2,132,107.01

Bolton... 2,132,107.01

Bourbon... 2,132,107.01

Brown... 2,132,107.01

Burnett... 2,132,107.01

Butler... 2,132,107.01

Cadiz... 2,132,107.01

Caldwell... 2,132,107.01

Calloway... 2,132,107.01

Cass... 2,132,107.01

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GENERAL NEWS.

Although comparatively little has been said of the immigration into the south this year, it has been the largest ever known. The movement is not confined to any state, and the older ones, as for instance Georgia, are receiving thousands of new settlers.

The women of Lexington, Kentucky, met in mass meeting and named four candidates, one from each ward in the city, for the board of education to be elected at the November election. This is the first time the women have secured the right to vote in Kentucky, and their suffrage is restricted to voting for members of the board of education.

There were six candidates before the national democratic convention of 1892 who on the first ballot received more than ten votes. Of these candidates Mr. Cleveland was nominated for president and Mr. Stevenson for vice-president, while Mr. Carlisle became secretary of the treasury under the new administration and Mr. Hill and Mr. Gorman continued to be constitutional advisers of the president as United States senators. The only one of the six candidates who has had no part in the new administration is Hyacinth Boies of Iowa, who was defeated for governor of that state in 1883 by a plurality of 33,000. The popular vote in that election was 23,000 and the prohibition vote 10,000.

At this writing the result of the British election is definitely known, except for one district, Orkney and Shetland. This has been generally conceded to the liberals, thus leaving the conservative and unionist coalition a clear majority of 152 over the opposition. The majority of the conservatives over all is 6. Of course this could not be considered a working majority, but it is by no means likely that the government will be reduced to that extremity.

If any one of the several causes is brought out more prominently than the others by the great upturning which has taken place, it is that the English people are not prepared for any great changes in their established customs and policy and recent even the appearance of an attempt at government by minority.

The conservatives are making the most of their success, and regard the result as a complete vindication of the position represented by the house of lords. The liberals seem to recognize the almost helpless division which prevents them from burying their differences and joining in a common cause under a competent leader. The question arises, Have they now a common cause that will bear given full precedence?

The city of Springfield, Ill., has gone into the electric-lighting business under very interesting circumstances. It was being charged \$188 a year for each lamp, but seemed unable to shake off the grip of the private monopoly, as the city debt was already up to the lawful limit.

But sixty private citizens lent their credit to the city for the construction of a municipal plant. This has been leased to two electricians for five years, on a contract to supply the city with light for \$60 a lamp. The city will make appropriations for lighting at the rate of \$113 per lamp, and the difference will be turned into a sinking-fund which will extinguish the debt five years; then the city will run the plant itself. In this way, without spending a dollar, and, on the contrary, saving \$25 a year on each lamp, the city will in five years become the owner of its electric-lighting plant. Thereafter, according to the Springfield (Mass.) "Republican," it is the city's intention to supply electric light for business houses and private residents, if permitted by the legislature.

In Chicago, as is generally known, the city already owns an electric-lighting plant and secures its public lighting at reasonable figures. The chief of the department states that if the city plant is permitted to furnish electric light to private consumers, it can cut the present charge in two. But such are the anomalies of the law that the city is not allowed to use its own plant for the service of its citizens.

OLD MEMORIES.

From the New York Weekly.

Little Girl—Grandpa says he remembers when the snow was up to his waist.

Little Boy—When?

"Oh, over so long ago."

"Mebby it was 'en he was a little baby."

TOLD THE TRUTH.

From the Chicago Record.

Mumbley—Greenhand says that he got a big string of fish with that expensive new tackle of his.

Bumbley—He did. Traded the tackle for it with a country boy.

POLITICAL.

The Perle Springs convention enlarged the democratic state central committee by adding an additional member for each of the fifteen congressional districts and four at large. This makes the committee consist of the following thirty-four members:

1—John H. Carroll of Putnam, John A. Knott of Marion.

2—Robert Losier of Carroll, Chas. W. Green of Linn.

3—J. B. Thomas of Gentry, C. W. Brown of Clinton.

4—James Davis of Buchanan, J. S. Christian of Platte.

5—Bernard Corrigan of Jackson, G. Groshart of Lafayette.

6—Harvey W. Salmon of Clinton, J. Mann of Dade.

7—J. R. Brown of Saline, E. A. Barbour of Greene.

8—J. W. Zevely of Cole, C. T. King of Callaway.

9—Sam B. Cook of Mexico, E. O. Avery of Lincoln.

10—Tony Steuwer of St. Louis, Jno. W. Booth of Franklin.

11—John C. Roberts of St. Louis, T. J. Ward of St. Louis.

12—Chas. C. Maffitt of St. Louis, E. O. Foster of St. Louis.

13—H. L. Rozier of St. Genevieve, John E. Organ of Dent.

14—A. C. Sherwood of Cape Girardeau, W. H. Evans of Howell.

15—Thomas Connor of Jasper, Granville W. Hoss of Vernon.

At Large—J. W. Farris of Laclede, G. W. Allen of St. Louis, M. E. Benton of Newton, M. A. Fyke of Kansas City.

In the Maryland republican convention the struggle among candidates, particularly for the governorship, proceeded for weeks with a fervor seldom before shown in the republican politics of the state. The Lowndes men won the first test of strength by electing John C. Rose temporary chairman. Then in short order the following ticket was nominated: Governor, Lloyd Lowndes; attorney general, Harry M. Claybaugh; comptroller, L. F. Dennis.

The platform has twelve planks, and begins with national issues, as follows:

The republicans of Maryland, in convention assembled, renew their allegiance to the national republican party and declare:

First—That they favor such a system of import duties as shall protect American industries and provide sufficient revenue for the expenses of the government, economically administered, so that in time of peace the national debt shall not be increased.

Second—That they oppose any legislation which shall seek to create in this country any other or different monetary standard than that of the gold dollar or the issuance of the government or by its authority or permission of any form of currency except such as shall be convertible into gold at its face value by the holder thereof at his pleasure.

The third, fourth and fifth planks deal with reassessment of property and a constitutional limitation on state indebtedness. The sixth plank is as follows:

"That all the ingenious devices by which the leaders of the hitherto dominant party in this state have sought to prevent a free and fair expression of the public will at the polls shall be swept away."

The succeeding planks declare for control of election machinery by the people of the country; annual registration in Baltimore; strict court supervision over election of officers, and the right of independent nominees to secure place on official ballots.

The national democratic silver conference at Washington was attended by about one hundred leading democrats representing twenty-two states.

Among those who appeared early at the hotel were Senators Jones of Arkansas, Daniel and Harris and ex-Senators Jarvis of North Carolina and Walsh of Georgia, Casey Young of Tennessee, who had conducted the correspondence concerning the conference on behalf of the senatorial committee. Representatives Cox of Tennessee, Okey of Virginia, Livingston of Georgia, McKee II of Arkansas and Brookshire of Indiana, Secretary of State Hinchman of Illinois and an exceptionally large delegation from Missouri, including Governor Stone, State Treasurer Stephens, Judge Hill, William Ruby, a bank president, Oney Newell, secretary of the state democratic committee of Colorado, was the only representative from that state.

Senator Jones made a brief speech on taking the chair, confining himself to thanking the conference for the honor and expressing the hope that the proceedings would be harmonious and productive of good results.

Senator Daniel offered a resolution providing for the appointment by the chair of a committee to prepare a programme and resolutions, which was carried and the committee announced as follows: Senator J. W. Daniel of Virginia, R. W. Carmack of Tennessee, J. F. Johnston of Alabama, Ex-Senator Patrick Walsh of Georgia, A. W. Clark of Indiana, W. H. Hinchman of Illinois, ex-Senator J. J. Jarvis of North Carolina, Governor W. J. Stone and H. M. Hill of Missouri, J. S. Beard of Florida, A. W. Johnson of Ken-

tucky, Oney Newell of Colorado, W. Bierley of North Dakota, S. S. Yoder of Ohio, J. F. Sandbury of Delaware, William Coleman of Maryland, W. S. Stockdale of Mississippi, J. F. Trentlin of South Carolina, J. S. Cornwell of West Virginia, Elias Hare of Texas, Senator J. K. Jones of Arkansas.

Speeches were made by representatives of the various states all strong for silver.

The address of the committee on resolutions was in two sections, one consisting of an address to democrats and the other of the plan of organization. The address was read by Governor Stone of Missouri. It disclaims speaking with party authority, the assembly being a voluntary one, but strongly represents the opinion of the conference, that the party should declare for free coinage of silver. It concludes as follows:

Duty to the people requires that the party of the people continue the battle for bimetalism until its efforts are crowned with success therefore be it

Resolved, That the democratic party in national convention assembled, should demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold into primary or redemption money at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the action or approval of any other nation.

Resolved, second, That it should declare its absolute opposition to the substitution for a metallic money of a paper currency, based on a single metal, the supply of which is so limited that it can be secured at any time by a few banking institutions in Europe and America.

Resolved, third, That it should declare its opposition to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by the law in silver coin or gold coin.

Resolved, fourth, That it should declare its opposition to the issuing of interest bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace and especially to placing the treasury of the government under the control of the holders of bankers and the issuance of bonds to be sold by them at an enormous profit for the purpose of supplying the federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

With a view to securing the adherence to and re-adoption of the democratic financial policy, above set forth by the democratic national convention to be assembled in 1896 and of the nomination of a candidate for the presidency well known to be in hearty sympathy therewith, we hereby pledge our mutual co-operation and urgently recommend to our democratic brethren in all the states to at once begin and vigorously and systematically prosecute the work of a thorough organization, and to this end the adoption of the plan of organization herewith submitted is recommended.

The part of the report dealing with the plan of organization was read by ex-Senator Jarvis, of North Carolina, as follows:

Believing that a large majority of the democratic voters of the United States are in harmony with the sentiments expressed in the foregoing address, and knowing that a full and free expression of their views can only be ascertained and made effective through proper organized efforts, we recommend the following as a plan for such organization:

First—There shall be a national committee of democrats who are in favor of both silver and gold as the money of the constitution, which shall be composed of one democrat from each state and territory and the District of Columbia and the executive committee hereinafter provided for.